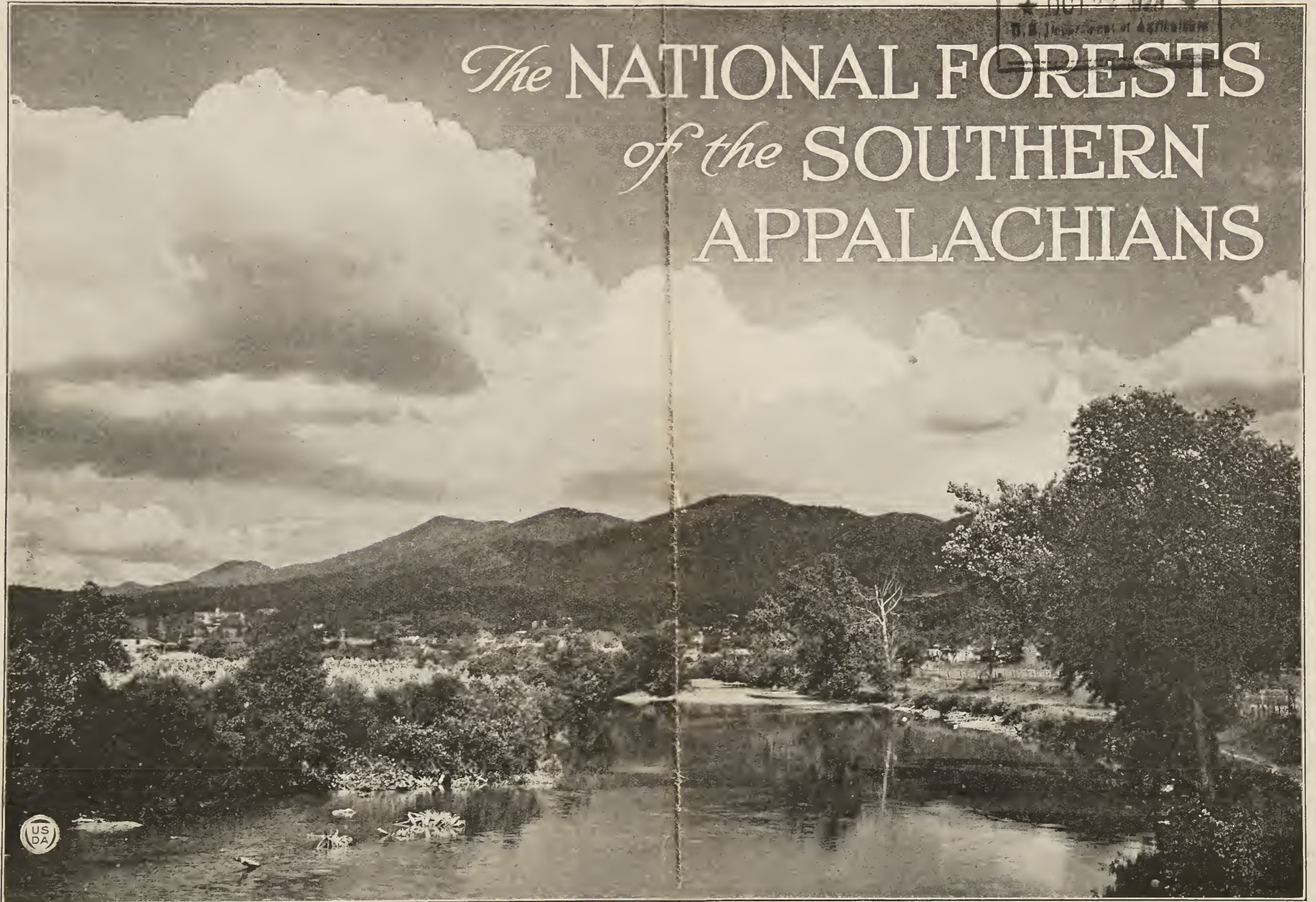


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The NATIONAL FORESTS *of the* SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS



Peaks North of Buena Vista, Va., North River and Buena Vista
in the foreground. Natural Bridge, National Forest.

Photographed by
EDWARD CRIST.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS

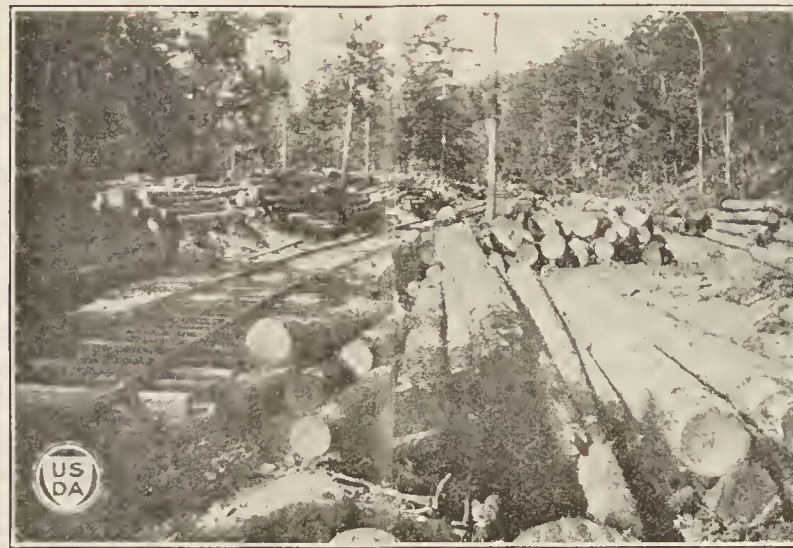
CHEROKEE, MONONGAHELA, NANTAHALA, NATURAL BRIDGE, PISGAH, SHENANDOAH, UNAKA

HISTORY

WITH a constantly growing demand for lumber and the countless by-products of the forest, the United States is facing a steadily diminishing local supply. The virgin forests of colonial days have been reduced to two-fifths of their original extent and production, and to-day as a nation we cut and burn our forests four times as fast as they grow.

Pioneering in the movement to check this destructive trend, which could culminate only in industrial stagnation and civic distress, the Federal Government established a great chain of National Forests from the public domain west of the Mississippi. The purpose of the establishment of these National Forests was to assure in a measure a permanent supply of timber for future industrial and economic needs. The Forests, however, contain only a fifth or less of the country's timber supply and thus are but a small factor in the forestry problem of the nation as a whole.

At the time the western National Forests were established no provision was made for maintaining the timber supply of the Appalachian region, a region which was of special



importance because it was practically the sole dependence of the nation for its supply of hardwoods. There was no public domain in this section from which great areas might be set aside as National Forests, for practically all land had long since passed to private ownership. Furthermore, under the economic conditions existing, the practice of forestry by private owners was believed to be a financial impossibility.

Cutting and burning proceeded in the usual way; but concurrently discussions, studies, and investigations were in progress which culminated in the Act of Congress of March 1, 1911, known as the Weeks law.

This law sought to afford protection to the headwaters of the great navigable streams east of the Mississippi, and to accomplish this by maintaining forests on these important watersheds. Appropriations were made, and the process of purchasing these mountain lands began. Steadily, as additional appropriations have been forthcoming, the work has gone on, and as a result we now have seven National Forests in the southern Appalachians with a total of approximately 1½ million acres, acquired or approved for purchase, and a purchase program contemplating the extension of these National Forests to embrace at least 5½ million acres. These National Forests are located within the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Their extension within these States and into others depends largely, of course, upon the continuation of appropriations under the Weeks law. All of these States, and also Kentucky, have authorized the Federal Government to acquire lands for National Forest purposes within the respective State boundaries.

ORGANIZATION

The southern Appalachian National Forests are a part of District 7, or the eastern district of the Forest Service, under the jurisdiction of the district forester at Washington, D. C. Each Forest is under the immediate supervision of a Forest supervisor, assisted by a corps of Forest Rangers, varying in number with the area of the individual Forest. Forest headquarters are conveniently located for purposes of supervision and administration of the public business as follows:

<i>National Forest</i>	<i>Headquarter</i>
Cherokee	Athens, Tenn.
Monongahela	Elkins, W. Va.
Nantahala	Franklin, N. C.
Natural Bridge.....	Lynchburg, Va.
Pisgah	Asheville, N. C.
Unaka	Bristol, Tenn.
Shenandoah	Harrisonburg, Va.

Detailed information concerning any of these Forests will be furnished gladly by the Forest supervisor on request. In visiting a National Forest it is well to keep in touch with the Forest ranger, who will be found well equipped, ready, and willing to render any possible service consistent with his primary task of protecting the great natural resources and managing the public business intrusted to his immediate care.

TIMBER IS A CROP

ONE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT CROPS



It grows, ripens, and becomes ready for the harvest just as other agricultural crops do. It should be harvested in season and ANOTHER CROP GROWN for the use of future generations.

THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT

The areas purchased by the Government to date within these seven National Forests have cost an average of \$6 per acre. The present value of the land itself is conservatively placed at \$2.75 per acre and the timber value at \$6.25 per acre, so that, without considering their less tangible but perhaps greater values as protected watersheds, demonstration forests, and public recreation areas, it is apparent that the public has acquired these properties to good advantage.

Because of the piecemeal methods under which these Forests have necessarily been established, the small areas as yet acquired, and the resulting instability of administrative units, the cost per acre of protection and administration has been higher than it should or will be. Nevertheless, in operating these seven Forests, expenditures have not unduly exceeded the receipts from the sale and use of resources. It is a practical certainty that, with the recovery of markets from the depression following the war, these Forests as a group, even at the present stage of acquisition, will operate on a self-supporting and even profitable basis. Twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts from the National Forests are returned each year to the States and counties within which the Forests are located to be used for road and school purposes.

THE NATION CAN NOT LIVE WITHOUT WOOD
 PROTECT OUR REMAINING FORESTS ♣ ♣ ♣ GROW OTHERS ON OUR IDLE FOREST LAND

Each year witnesses definite progress in developing the Forests through construction of roads, trails, telephone lines, and various other permanent improvements, designed not only to facilitate protection but to stimulate conservative utilization of the timber, forage, recreation, and other forest resources. The aim of the Forest Service may be briefly stated as "fullest possible utilization of every forest resource consistent with its practical conservation and perpetuation."

FOREST BENEFITS

The highest skill of American engineers and great sums of public money are enlisted in the persistent effort to prevent flood damage and obstruction of navigation along the great rivers of the East and South. Many of these waterways head in the Appalachian Mountains, and the forest cover as a means of equalizing streamflow and retarding erosion is a factor of utmost importance in the fight. On the forested slopes the heavy rainfall is absorbed in the deep porous soil and fed out to the springs and streams in a steady even flow. Stripped of the forest cover, these same slopes would greatly add to the rushing floods after every heavy rain. They would hold no reserve flow for the rainless periods and would be rapidly washed down to augment the channel-obstructing deposits of silt.

The Tennessee River is navigable for 650 miles above its mouth. It carries an annual traffic of three-quarter million tons. Its headwaters are in part protected by the Unaka, Pisgah, Cherokee, and Nantahala National

CULLASAGEE RIVER

Near Highlands, N. C., Nantahala National Forest



This forest watershed is a factor of importance in the power possibilities at Muscle Shoals and in the navigability of the Tennessee River.

Forests, and the relation of these Forests to the use of the river as an artery of commerce is direct and vital.

Muscle Shoals, and its neighboring power sites, where a million horse-power will eventually be drafted into the service of southern industries and communities, are with equal directness dependent for much of their value and attraction as power sites on the forest-protected headwaters of the Tennessee. And the Tennessee is but one of many streams along which similar conditions prevail and for which similar protection is essential.

"Don't pollute the streams" is one of only two admonitions to the National Forest visitor. The necessity for this rule is vital, for, in addition to the thousands of mountain and forest dwellers and recreationists who drink from these mountain streams, a number of cities and towns draw their domestic water supply from this same source.

The supply of eastern spruce available for paper stock is nearly exhausted. The production of eastern building material is no longer adequate fully to meet industrial demands; the future supply of hardwoods is threatened and will not be sufficient unless prompt measures are taken to maintain the hardwood forests. To play a major part in producing the timber necessary for local needs, the eastern National Forests should be steadily expanded to include the large areas of cut-over lands which, because of ruthless cutting methods and lack of adequate protection from fire, are not now growing timber. Even as at present constituted

these National Forests provide the nucleus of a permanent hardwood supply. Timber within these Forests is sold and cut under practical forestry methods which not only enable the purchaser to operate on a profitable basis but which tend steadily to improve rather than lower the protective and productive values of the Forest areas.

As the area of the Forests increases, as experience improves methods of management, and as object lessons accumulate, these Appalachian National Forests are coming to play an important part in demonstrating what is right and what is practical in forestry. They will serve more and more as proving grounds where private forest owners, directly interested in the solution of the nation's forestry problems, may see and appraise the results of applied forestry.

The Pisgah National Forest is also a great National Fish and Game Preserve. Several of the States have conceded to the Federal Government the right to control fishing and hunting, and as a result these National Forests will help restore to something of their former value and attractiveness the depleted fish and game resources of the Appalachian Mountains.



WE ARE STILL IN A POSITION TO CHOOSE

The upper scene is one of beautiful and fertile valleys, of contented and prosperous homes under a sheltering background of forested Appalachian hills. Below is pictured the inevitable result of the destructive cutting of our forests without provision for another crop, and of repeated forest fires. Such fires in this Appalachian region are almost always directly traceable to human carelessness or to incendiarism. The public interest is seriously affected in many ways.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS

PLAYGROUNDS OF THE SOUTH AND EAST

THE National Forests of the southern Appalachians present an excellent opportunity to provide for the massed populations of the South and East a public vacation land comparable to the great parks and forests set apart from the public domain in the West. The Forest Service recognizes the recreational values as among the major forest resources, and it is through these values that this group of National Forests is becoming most popularly and favorably known and appreciated.

In formulating its recreation policies the Forest Service is guided by the principle of the "Greatest good to the greatest number in the long run." As a part of the economic development which took place before the establishment of these National Forests, many choice resort and summer home sites are already in private ownership, and the aim therefore is so to develop the National Forest areas that every available camp site, every spot of scenic beauty, and every recreational facility which can be provided shall be held open and accessible to all the people.

As progressively as possible the Forest Service is carrying out plans whereby the National Forests will be improved through protection from fire and by reforestation. Roads and trails push farther and farther into the mountains, guide signs are posted, camp sites are improved, fireplaces and sanitary conveniences are installed. Necessarily public funds for such purposes are limited, but exceptional opportunities are open to municipalities, and to religious, civic, and fraternal organizations to assist in providing the necessary facilities and in this way make it possible for great numbers of their people to enjoy delightful yet inexpensive summer outings in the

Forests. Much of this sort of work has been done in the West with splendid results, and the great eastern and southern centers of population will doubtless soon follow suit.

As it is desirable to allow the greatest possible number of people to enjoy the health-giving pleasures of these National Forests, rather than permit a few to monopolize the most attractive features, private summer-home privileges are not granted in the Pisgah Forest, and the privileges are very carefully restricted on the other Forests. Investigations show that most sites suitable for recreational development are better suited for public than for individual use.

Visitors may camp on National Forest land and stay as long as they like. Except within the Pisgah Game Preserve, where special regulations apply, they may hunt and fish subject only to the State laws. Dead wood for fuel is plentiful and free. All that is asked of the recreationist is that due care with fire be exercised, and that the ordinary rules of sanitation be observed.

The National Forests of this group are readily accessible to millions of people over main automobile highways, or over the lines of the Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and other systems. With their area steadily expanded to the completion of the logical purchase program, with the continuation of the present administrative plans, construction of trails and roads, and with public cooperation in fire protection and in the actual development of recreational facilities, the public desire for a great National playground in this region will be realized within a reasonably short time.



TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL FOREST PUBLIC CAMP GROUND

CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST

*"Have you heard of the land of the Cherokees,
With its wonderful streams and beautiful trees?"*

THE Cherokee National Forest, with headquarters at Athens, Tenn., includes the Big Frog Mountains in Tennessee and the Blue Ridge in Georgia. Although it is difficult to reach the Blue Ridge country by automobile from the towns of Blue Ridge or Dahlonega, Ga., nevertheless, it pays one to make the effort. The Big Frog Mountains are readily accessible by automobile over the Kimsey Highway, connecting Ducktown with Etowah, Tenn. As a scenic road, the Kimsey Highway compares very favorably with any mountain road in the United States. For 21 miles it winds through the heart of the Cherokee Forest.

In the northern portions of the Cherokee and Nantahala Forests the people of Georgia are provided with a mountain vacation land unexcelled in natural beauty and attraction. The region is as yet somewhat difficult of access from the south, but with the comple-

tion of the Government's purchase program, and the construction of good roads by the local and Federal authorities, this section will attract thousands of recreationists each year. It was this section of the southern Appalachians that was chosen by the Cherokee Indians when, before the advent of the white man, they sought an ideal camping ground. The high altitude, the cool summers, the green and forested slopes, the wonderful scenery, the sparkling springs, and the great variety of flowering shrubs and song birds quickly impress upon the visitor the wisdom of the red man's choice.

The Ducktown basin and the copper works at Copper Hill (the largest in the South) are of particular interest from the viewpoint of industrial development. Athens, Tenn., is located on the main line of the Southern Railway, about half way between Knoxville and Chattanooga.

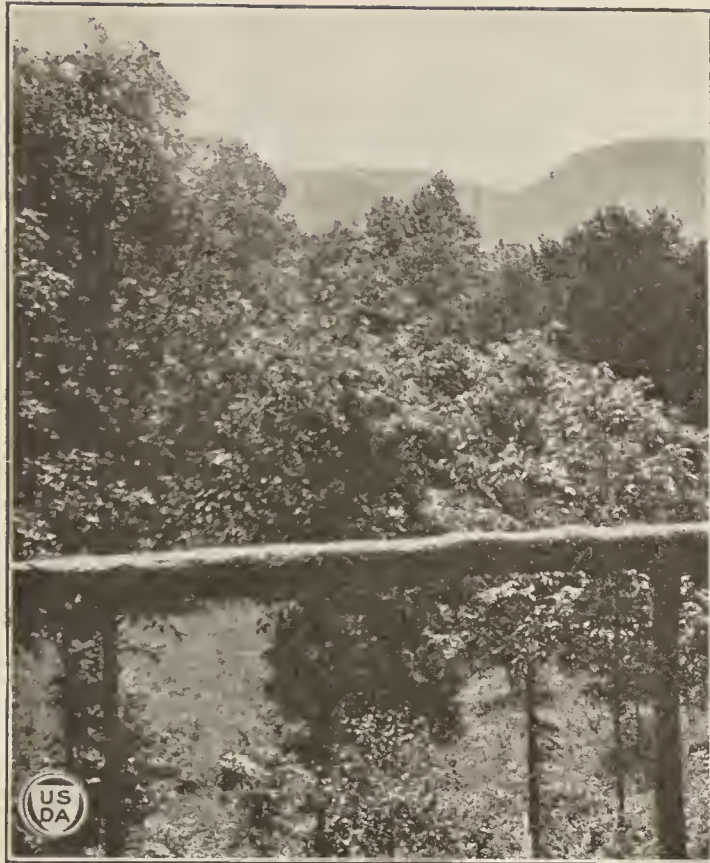


ALONG
HIWASEE RIVER,
TENNESSEE
✿
THROUGH
THE
CHEROKEE
NATIONAL
FOREST



ATLANTA TO KNOXVILLE

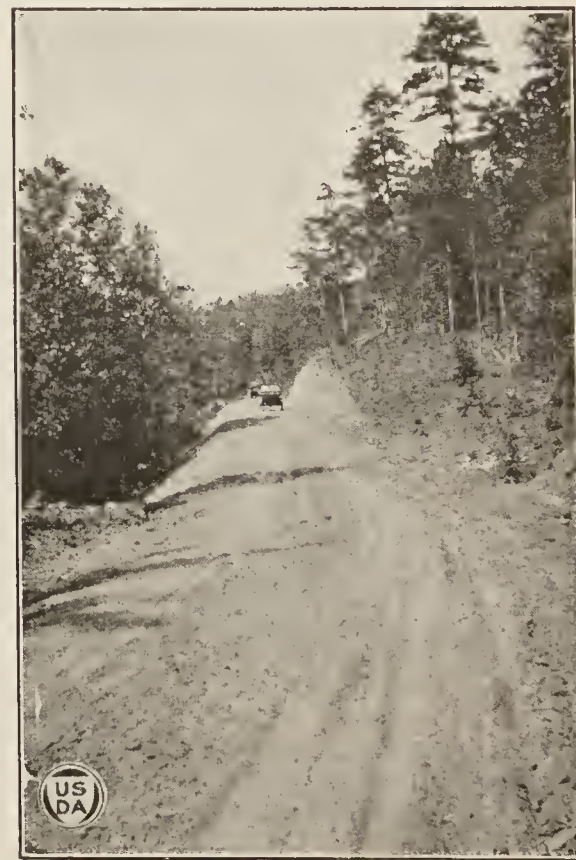
With the completion of State highway systems now projected, a motor trip from Atlanta, Ga., to Knoxville, Tenn., will take one through the most attractive mountain sections of north Georgia and east Tennessee. This view is of a scene from the Kimsey Highway where the Hiwasee River breaks out of the mountains of the Cherokee National Forest. Good roads are essential in fully opening up this exceptionally interesting section of the southern mountains for public recreation purposes.



MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST

THE Monongahela National Forest, in West Virginia and Virginia, with headquarters at Elkins, W. Va., includes some of the most rugged country of West Virginia. Although roads and trails have not been developed so extensively as on other Forests, many parts of the Forest are accessible by automobile, and no more delightful camping places are to be found than on the broad, open, grassy tops of many of the highest mountains.

Elkins is located on the Western Maryland Railroad out of Cumberland, Md., and can also be reached from Charleston, W. Va., over the same line.





THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE FOR USE

This typical portable sawmill cuts National Forest timber in the Cherokee unit under regulations which not only permit the operator to conduct his business profitably but which insure permanence of the timber supply and adequate watershed protection. The National Forests are successful because they are serving effectually to build up permanent local industries. Already private capital in excess of \$1,000,000 is invested in enterprises directly

dependent upon a permanent supply of timber from these Appalachian Forests and furnishing employment to large numbers of local settlers and home builders. This industrial utilization in no way interferes with recreational development or enjoyment; rather it adds another feature of interest.

NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST

THIS Forest is located in Macon County, N. C., Rabun County, Ga., and Oconee County, S. C., with headquarters at Franklin, N. C. It was named after the Nantahala Mountains which it includes. This section is rich in Indian lore, and the legends connected with such names as Tallulah, Nantahala, and Wayah Bald are interesting indeed. Some of the finest scenery in the South is found in the Nantahalas. They are accessible by automobile, and a trail extends for 31 miles along the crest of the range, a large part of this mileage being over 5,000 feet in elevation. The Forest also includes the Highlands Plateau, with its famous Whiteside Mountain. The precipitous Whiteside cliff, nearly 1,500 feet in height and a mile long, scarred from centuries of exposure to the weather, with here and there small cedars clinging tenaciously hundreds of feet above the floor of the valley, is a most impressive feature of this interesting region. Doubtless Whiteside has been visited by more people than any other part of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Highlands, the highest incorporated town east of the Mississippi, is reached from Seneca, S. C., on the main line of the Southern Railway, over an automobile road completed in 1921 by the Forest Service. Highlands may also be reached by automobile from Dillard, Ga., on the Tallulah Falls Railway.



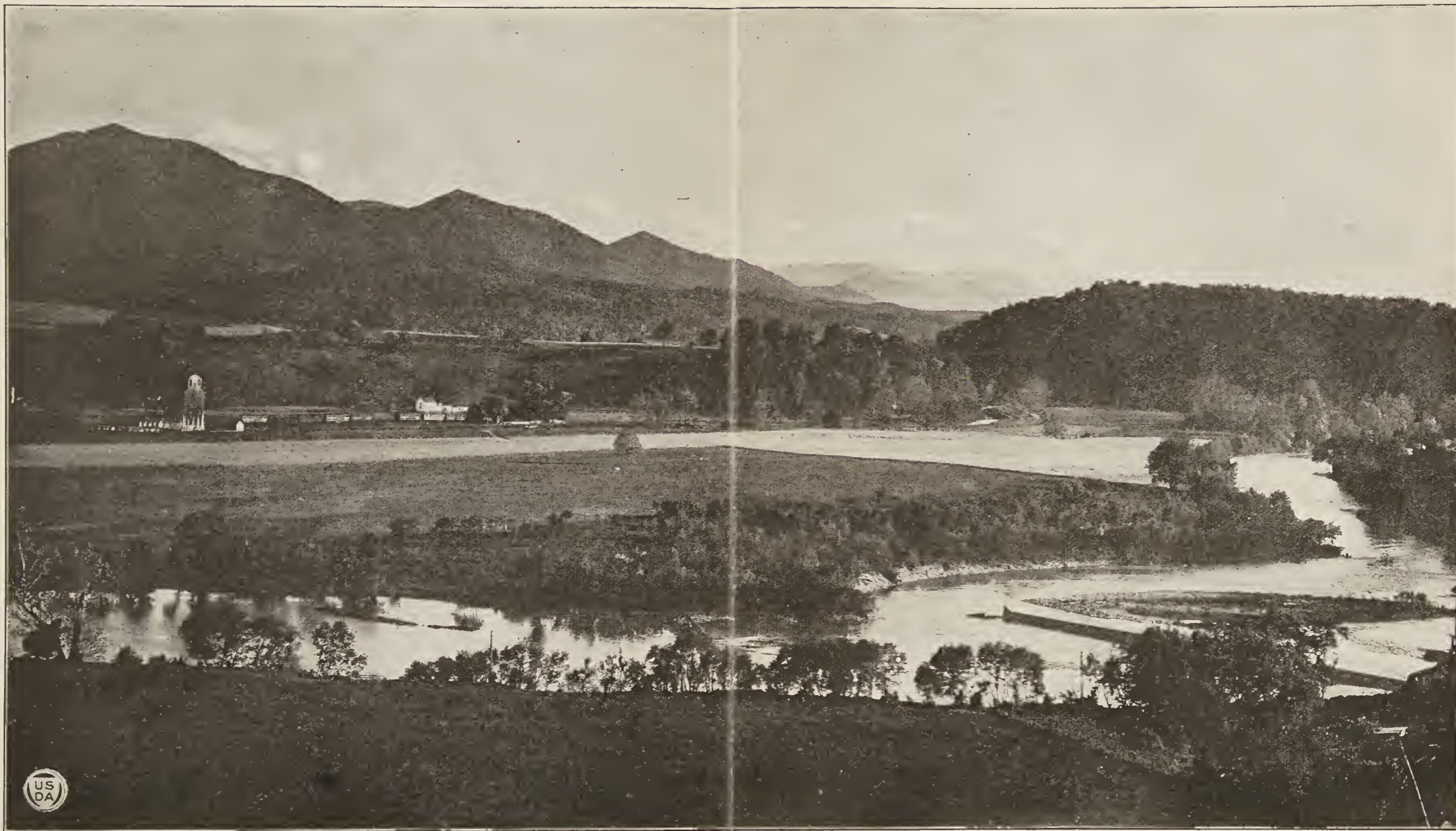
ALONG THE ROAD FROM CLAYTON TO HIGHLANDS—NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST

The section of the Nantahala Forest within Rabun County, Ga., includes Rabun Bald Mountain and Lakes Rabun and Burton on the Tallulah River. A trail leading from Clayton, Ga., to Highlands, N. C., via Rabun Bald, a distance of 22 miles, is delightful to the hiker. Franklin, the Forest headquarters, is at the terminus of the Tallulah Falls Railway, which joins the main line of the Southern at Cornelia, Ga.



*This alluring trail invites you to come and follow it up to the crest of the mountains
which bear on their noble shoulders your pleasure gardens of bewildering beauty.*

NATURAL BRIDGE, NATIONAL FOREST



VIEW SOUTH FROM BUENA VISTA FOREST RANGER HEADQUARTERS

THE James River, cutting a channel through the Blue Ridge Mountains on its way to the sea, flows through this Forest. A panorama of surpassing beauty is visible from the new highway that runs parallel with the river and connects Lynchburg with the Natural Bridge. The Natural Bridge, that famous 200-foot stone arch spanning picturesque Cedar Creek, is but

a short distance from the Forest boundary. From the Peaks of Otter, twin sentinels of the Blue Ridge, scenes of haunting beauty are disclosed. Hotels near by are accessible by automobile. Buena Vista, easily reached from Lynchburg or Roanoke, is on the Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western Railroads.

KEEP THE FORESTS GREEN

GREEN FORESTS

- yield abundant timber supply
 - reduce lumber prices
 - insure houses for all
 - provide outdoor playgrounds
 - increase streamflow
 - build up communities
 - support industries
 - use waste lands
 - create national wealth



FOREST FIRES

- destroy green forests
 - deplete our timber supply
 - increase lumber prices
 - devastate forest communities
 - sustain no industries
 - drive away wild life
 - reduce streamflow
 - lay waste the beauty spots
 - reduce national prosperity



PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS

PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST AND GAME PRESERVE

THE Pisgah National Forest and Game Preserve is located in western North Carolina, with headquarters at Asheville. The section of the Forest southwest of Asheville includes Mount Pisgah and the famous "Pink Beds." From Pisgah Ridge, when the laurel is in bloom, a never-to-be-forgotten scene of beauty greets the eye. Originally the property of the late George W. Vanderbilt, probably no part of western North Carolina is so well known. Upon this property, known as the Biltmore estate, Mr. Vanderbilt introduced the practice of scientific forestry in the United States. The Pisgah motor road, recently completed by the Forest Service from the "Pink Beds" to Davidson River, affords a 90-mile-loop drive from Asheville, 26 miles of which is within the Forest. This road winds for several miles along the top of Pisgah Ridge, passing within a short distance of the top of Mount Pisgah, and is the highest scenic road in the East, several miles being at an altitude of 5,000 feet or more. The Forest is stocked with deer, elk, and buffalo. Their numbers are few, however, and hunting is not permitted. There is excellent trout fishing in the streams, and permits for fishing from May 1 to August 31 may be secured at small

cost. A special booklet of instructions and regulations as to fishing and camping is issued for the Pisgah Forest.

The Pisgah National Forest Inn, about 2 miles south of Mount Pisgah, along the motor road, was opened in 1920 under Forest Service permit and already enjoys an excellent reputation as a tourist hotel.

That mountain monarch of the East, Mount Mitchell, is included, together with other rugged scenery, in the division of the Forest northeast of Asheville. This lofty peak, 6,711 feet high, looks down upon 22 peaks that exceed 6,290 feet in altitude, and 43 additional peaks that are above 5,600 feet in height. Mount Mitchell is reached from Black Mountain Station on the Southern Railway by a scenic motor road. Grandfather Mountain and the Linville River section are interesting features of the eastern part of the Forest. These regions were the one-time haunts of Daniel Boone.

On a small area in Graham County west of Robinsville, which composes the third natural unit of Pisgah Forest, stands the largest body of virgin timber left in the southern Appalachians. Although it is not accessible by automobile, this section is a paradise indeed for the hiker.



FIREPLACE IN PUBLIC CAMP GROUND
*Installed at Frying Pan Gap Public Camp Site, Pisgah Forest,
by Forest Service*



A SPOTTED FAWN
*Photographed on Davidson River within the Pisgah National
Game Refuge.*





IN THE MILLS RIVER SECTION

Amid the varied outdoor attractions of the Pisgah, of which this Mills River scene is typical, increasing thousands seek and find each year rest, recreation, and healthful pleasure.



EAST ENTRANCE PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST AND GAME PRESERVE



BOYS' CAMP AND LAKE ON BENT CREEK

Under Y. M. C. A. auspices, Pisgah National Forest

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL FOREST

THIS Forest is in Virginia and West Virginia, with headquarters at Harrisonburg, Va., and includes the Shenandoah, Massanutten, and Great Northern Mountains. This section is rich in colonial history, and one is often reminded of George Washington and his contemporaries. Evidence of his early work as a surveyor still exists, and the local landowner takes great

pride in the fact that his land was surveyed by the Father of his Country. Many wonderful under ground caverns are found, some of which can be penetrated for miles. The Forest flanks the famous Shenandoah Valley with its excellent pike road (a part of the Lee Highway) and is accessible by automobile from Washington and points north, and from eastern Virginia.

Harrisonburg is on the Southern Railway and can be reached by rail from Washington, Lynchburg, and Roanoke. Many automobile trips can be taken through the mountains, and there are trails for the hikers. Camp sites with good water are found at frequent intervals.

ENCHANTING ... SCENES . .

This one is on Moffets Branch, a tributary of the Shenandoah River. It is only 4 miles from Stokesville, the western terminus of the Chesapeake & Western Railroad. It is 15 miles from Staunton, and but a step from the Harrisonburg-Warm Springs turnpike. Offering many such delightful spots among its recreational attractions, the Shenandoah National Forest is coming to rival in popular interest the historic valley on which it borders.



THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

CONSERVATION of men and of their love for freedom and fellowship is the keynote of a project recently launched to develop a wonderful hiker's trail along the skyline of the Appalachians from Mount Washington, the king of New England peaks, to Mount Mitchell and the summits of the Great Smokies of the South. Already great stretches of mountain trail have been constructed by State and Federal Governments and even more by such private organizations as the Appalachian Mountain Club, a chapter of which has recently been organized at Asheville, N. C. The new idea is to bring together the many independent developments and make a unified working force which shall eventually provide a distinctive 2,000-mile system of walking trails through this region of unexcelled beauty. This trail system, with the supplemental system of recreation communities and facilities which will be developed along its course will place within ready reach of half the population of the United States opportunities for recreation of body and spirit such as are seldom enjoyed by any people. The Forest Service is keenly interested in the furtherance of this project and is adjusting its trail-construction plans within the National Forest areas to fit into the general scheme as fully as possible.

Thousands of enthusiastic hikers already use the Appalachian Forest trails each summer. Two weeks in the open, among the mountain tops, sends them back to the rush of everyday life refreshed for the struggle, with a new and broad perspective of life and its purposes, and with a new appreciation of nature's wonders and of the possibilities for wisely using our natural resources in the solution of our national problems.

The Committee on Community Planning of the American Institute of Architects, 56 West 45th Street, New York, or the Appalachian Mountain Club at Asheville, N. C., or Boston, Mass., will gladly furnish detailed information with regard to this great project in regional planning.



A MORNING CLIMB—A NOONTIME REST BESIDE A SPARKLING STREAM



CAMP CHEROKEE

This attractive camp in the Unaka Forest has been provided for the boys of Bristol, Va.-Tenn., by the Boys' Work Department of the Bristol Y. M. C. A., with the support of the Bristol Rotarians. Every possible encouragement is given this form of recreational use by the Forest Service. In environment such as the above, the boys not only thoroughly enjoy themselves but develop many of the essential qualities of good citizenship. Their appreciation of the beauty in nature and of the values of these natural resources often translate themselves into definite assistance to the Forest officers in their fire protection work. The boys are indeed welcome visitors in the National Forests.

UNAKA NATIONAL FOREST

THE Unaka National Forest is in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, with headquarters at Bristol, Tenn., and includes the Unaka, Holston, and Iron Mountains. An automobile road has recently been constructed which connects Bristol with Mountain City, Tenn., and passes through one of the most attractive parts of the Forest. Excellent camp sites adjacent to this road may be found in Shady Valley and on Holston Mountain at altitudes ranging from 2,600 to 3,500 feet. Other sections of the Forest are accessible to the automobilist for general sightseeing or camping purposes. Bristol is on the main line of the Southern Railway and of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.



DESOLATION
FOLLOWS
SCENES LIKE THIS



INCENDIARISM
AND
CARELESSNESS
CAUSE
ALMOST ALL
FOREST FIRES
IN THE
APPALACHIANS



FIGHT
INCENDIARISM
WITH US



ELIMINATE
CARELESSNESS
FROM
YOUR VACATION
PARTY



DON'T DESTROY
WHAT YOU
ENJOY

BE SURE YOUR MATCH IS OUT before you throw it away! Use matches which do not glow after the flame is out.

THROW PIPE ASHES, cigar or cigarette stubs in the dust, and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them in brush, leaves, or needles.

BUILD A SMALL CAMP FIRE. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log. Scrape away the litter around it.

NEVER LEAVE A CAMP FIRE, even for a short time. Quench it with water and then cover it with earth.

BONFIRES are not permitted on the National Forests.

IF YOU FIND A FIRE, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it at once to the nearest U. S. Forest ranger or State fire warden. KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE RANGERS.

IMPROVED PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS IN AND NEAR THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN NATIONAL FORESTS

Big Creek Camp.—Nantahala National Forest. On the Three States Motor Road between Highlands, N. C., and Walhalla, S. C. Outdoor fireplace; spring water; firewood.

Tallulah Camp.—On Lake Rabun, near Lakemont, Ga. Outdoor fireplace; spring water; firewood.

Franklin, N. C.—At foot of Trimont Mountain, altitude 2,200 feet. Pure cold water; good automobile road. Fishing streams of Nantahala National Forest easily accessible. Free access to golf course. Camp is one mile from Franklin and is maintained by Franklin Board of Trade.

Along Lynchburg-Lexington Turnpike.—Following route of the James River and Kanawha Canal through the picturesque James River Gorge and near the Natural Bridge National Forest. Near Snowden and Big Island, Va., 25 miles west of Lynchburg and 15 miles east of Natural Bridge. Near stores, gas, and oil.

Greenlee Camp.—Five miles east of Natural Bridge, Va., near the National Forest. Spring water; gas and oil; stores.

Pisgah National Forest.—North Carolina. Along the scenic Pisgah Motor Road are five public camp sites, improved and maintained by the Forest Service—Stony fork, Frying Pan Gap, Pink Beds, Bennett's Gap, and White Oak Springs. All have outdoor fireplaces and ovens, good water, and latrines. Camping and fishing under Game Preserve regulations.

Along Mt. Mitchell Motor Road.—Scenic Toll Road. Public camp sites at Toe River Gap, and Bald Knob Ridge and around Camp Alice. Mount Mitchell State Park furnishes tents, blankets, and cots for use at the top of Mount Mitchell, the monarch peak of the Appalachians.

Asheville, N. C.—Automobile camp maintained by the city, 6 miles from Asheville on the Swannanoa River, near the Pisgah National Forest.

Laurel Fork Camp.—Adjoining the Pisgah National Forest. On the road to Mount Pisgah, 7 miles from Candler, N. C. Cottages; swimming pools; outdoor ovens. A commercially operated camp, managed by Wiley O'Kelley, R. D. No. 1, Candler.

Elizabeth Furnace Forest Camp.—In Massanutten Mountains of the Shenandoah National Forest. Twenty acres available for camping. Pure spring water; stone fireplace; latrines. Trails lead to many points that afford wonderful views of the historic Shenandoah Valley. Five miles southwest of Waterlick, Va., on the Southern Railway. Six hours' drive by automobile from Washington, D. C.

North River Gap Forest Camp.—Twenty-four miles from Harrisonburg or Staunton, Va., within the Shenandoah National Forest. Cleared space of about 1 acre in the heart of the Forest. Located in the North River Water Gap at the forks of North and Little Rivers. Excellent fishing; bathing; good drinking water; stone fireplace. At the western terminus of the Chesapeake & Western Railway.

Holston Mountain Camp.—In the Unaka National Forest, 16 miles from Bristol, Va.-Tenn., in the heart of a delightful section. This public camp is to be developed by the Forest Service in 1923.

LEAVE YOUR CAMP CLEAN
SO THAT OTHERS
MAY COME AND ENJOY IT, TOO

It has been possible to discuss and illustrate in this folder only a few of the recreational attractions of the southern Appalachian Forests. The District Forester at Washington, or any of the Forest supervisors, will gladly supply any detailed information which may be desired with regard to any individual Forest or Forests.

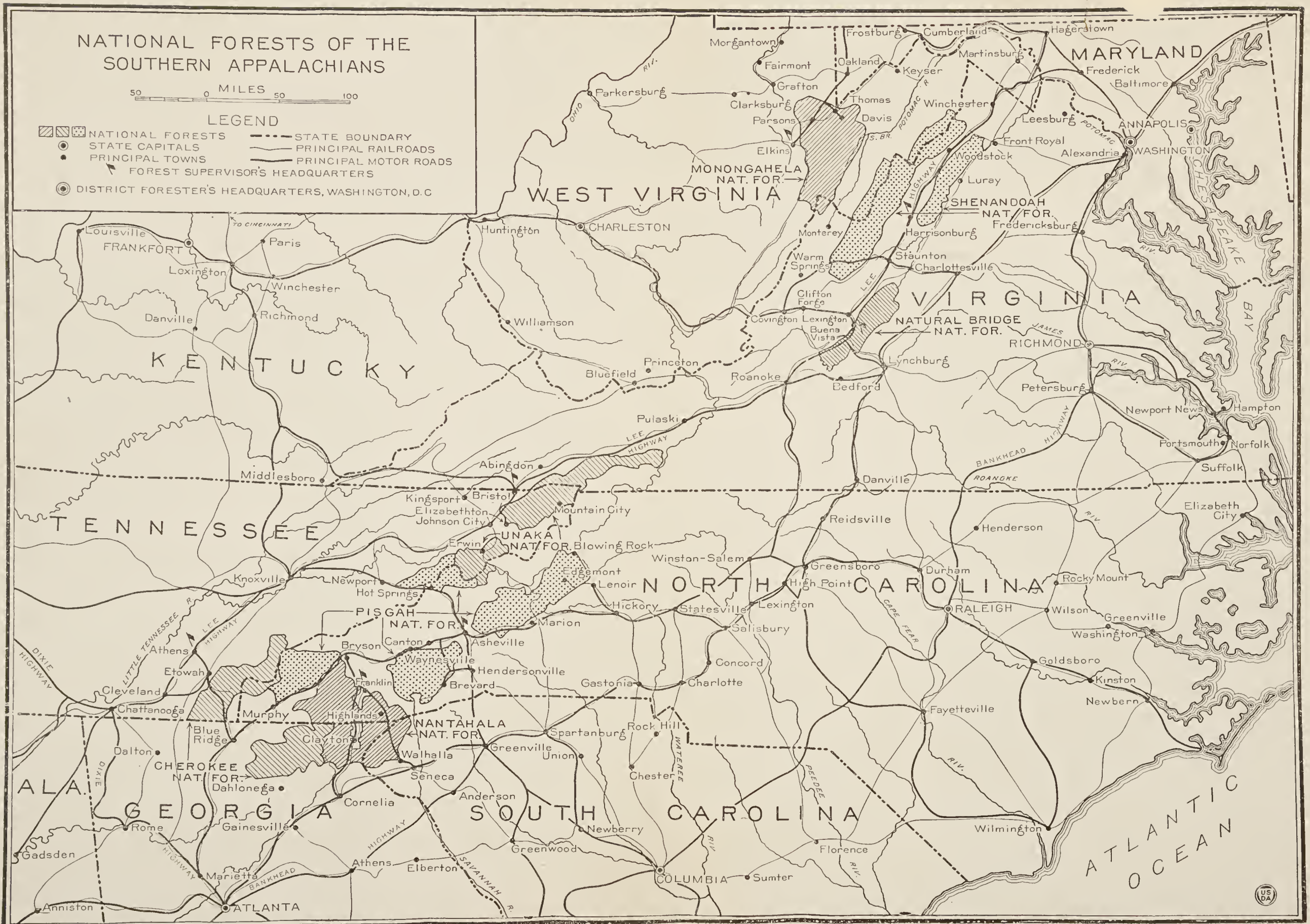
LEAVE YOUR CAMP FIRE DEAD—
DON'T DESTROY THE
BEAUTY YOU HAVE ENJOYED

NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS

50 0 MILES 50 100

LEGEND

- NATIONAL FORESTS
- STATE CAPITALS
- PRINCIPAL TOWNS
- FOREST SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS
- DISTRICT FORESTER'S HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
- STATE BOUNDARY
- PRINCIPAL RAILROADS
- PRINCIPAL MOTOR ROADS



MAY TIME



*When the Laurel Blooms
in the
Appalachian National Forests*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

August, 1923

The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians

WHAT THEY MEAN
TO THE
EAST AND SOUTH

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS



Eastern District
DISTRICT FORESTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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LOOKING GLASS FALLS

PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST



*A Mountain Gem
of
Western North Carolina*

